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Security Council

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Letter dated 21 September 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon the instructions of our respective Governments, we have the honour to forward herewith a joint statement by the Heads of our respective States, issued following their meeting held in New York on 8 September 2000 (see annex).

Our Heads of State reiterated their firm commitment towards lasting peace and stability in the region, an integral part of which represents the resolution of all aspects of the issue of succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the status of that State and all its successors in the United Nations, on the basis of the principle of equality of all successor States.

We should like to request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Muhamed **Sacirbey**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(*Signed*) Ivan **Šimonović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia

(*Signed*) Naste **Calovski**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Macedonia

(*Signed*) Ernest **Petrič**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia

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Annex to the letter dated 21 September 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

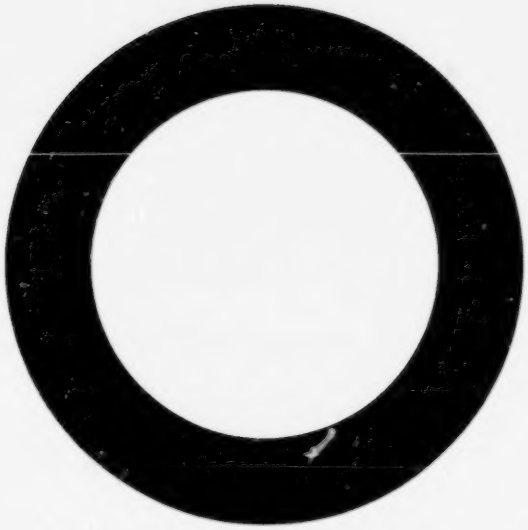
On the margins of the Millennium Summit a meeting was held between the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegović, the President of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Stjepan Mesić, the President of the Republic of Macedonia, Mr. Boris Trajkovski, and the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Milan Kučan. The Presidents discussed the efforts of their respective States to achieve the speediest possible accession into the Eruo-Atlantic integrations, mutual cooperation and succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as the political situation in South-East Europe.

At the meeting, the common position of four of the successor States with regard to succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was confirmed. The resolution of the question of succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the principle of equality of all successors, is a prerequisite to lasting peace and security in the region. The Presidents also underlined the importance of the consistent implementation of all existing decisions of the international community related to succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular, the decisions of the Arbitration Commission of the European Union/United Nations International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, which confirm the legal equality of all the successors, and agreed, that pursuant to these decisions, the existing illegal practice in the United Nations be discontinued.

The four States shall continue to coordinate their activities aimed at ensuring the equal treatment of all of the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations. Additionally, it was emphasized that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has to complete the usual procedure for admission to international organizations, as the rest of the successor States have done. It was agreed to seek the support of the European Union, the United States of America and the rest of the Member States of the United Nations for the achievement of their aims in relation to succession. The Presidents agreed that they would, following democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), advocate the lifting of sanctions and the swift admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the United Nations and other international organizations, when and if that State so requests.

Following the meeting of the Presidents of the four successor States, the President of Montenegro, Milo Đukanović, was invited to join the discussion, at which time he gave an account of developments in Montenegro.

Milan Panić, the former Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), who also subsequently joined the discussions, informed the meeting of his views on the situation in Serbia.



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25 September 2000

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Note verbale dated 19 September 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to Security Council resolution 1298 (2000), adopted on 17 May 2000, concerning the relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General on the following.

In accordance with the commitments of Belarus under the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Belarus has completed all the necessary procedures and has taken all the relevant measures in order to implement subparagraphs 6 (a) and (b) of Security Council resolution 1298 (2000).

Belarus supports peaceful settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea on the basis of the ceasefire agreement signed by the parties to the conflict on 18 June 2000 in Algiers as well as the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations should be grateful if the present note could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Letter dated 25 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you regarding the follow-up to the briefing given by the Special Envoy of the Government of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, to you and Member States of the Security Council on 19 September 2000.

In this regard, it should be recalled that the Special Envoy conveyed the urgent need for achieving a comprehensive resolution of the problems concerning the situation in East Nusa Tenggara (West Timor) through the attainment of four main objectives, namely: (a) investigation of the Atambua incident of 6 September 2000 and bringing the perpetrators to justice; (b) disarming the militias; (c) reaching a lasting solution to the question of East Timorese refugees in East Nusa Tenggara; and (d) promoting reconciliation among the East Timorese of all political persuasions.

In the area of disarming the militias, Indonesia's efforts have resulted in the surrender of additional weapons by the East Timorese militias, besides the already confiscated 817 firearms, 19,926 pieces of ammunition and 66 grenades. On 24 September 2000, the Vice-President of Indonesia, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Social and Security Affairs, the Minister for Justice, the Commander of the Armed Forces, the Director of International Organizations from the Department of Foreign Affairs and other high-ranking Indonesian officials as well as nine personnel of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (6 military advisers and 3 political officers) witnessed the process. During this voluntary handover period, the weapons seized included 888 home-assembled weapons, 34 standard weapons, 4 grenades and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

In the humanitarian field, my Government will continue to meet its responsibilities to render aid and assistance to the East Timorese refugees in their hour of need. At that same event, the Vice-President contributed rice as a token of Indonesia's concern for the plight of the refugees.

Bearing in mind the developments on the ground, the Government of Indonesia has decided to extend the period for the voluntary surrendering of weapons from 25 September to 27 September 2000 owing to the complexity of the process and to ensure an orderly, peaceful and complete transfer of these arms by the militias.

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Beyond that date, strict enforcement measures will be taken against those who are found to be illegally in possession of weapons.

It would be highly appreciated if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Makarim **Wibisono**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative